

A BRIEF RESUME
—OF THE—
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES,
ARRANGED FOR THE USE OF
TEACHERS and PUPILS.

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A BRIEF RESUME

—OF THE—

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES,

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By MARTIN L. SMITH.

PRICE, 40 CENTS.

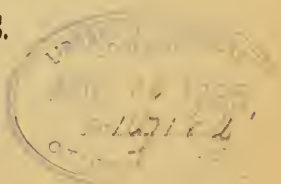
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INTRODUCTION.

Most teachers agree that history is best taught by topics, for the proper selection and arrangement of which, much care, time and experience are requisite. This is the only apology for offering this little work to the consideration of my fellow-teachers.

A special effort has been made to so classify the principal features in the history of our country, such as: Discoveries, Settlements, Slavery Question, Acquisition of Territory, States Rights, Growth, etc.; and to state so clearly and definitely the causes and results of the wars, with their principal engagements, that pupils may quickly secure a well defined knowledge of them.

It is the product of the author's experience of ten years' teaching the subject in the Sixth Ward Grammar School of Racine. It does not assume to give new facts, nor does it purport to be original, except in plan, arrangement and scope, in respect to which I know of no similar work.

It is designed to aid the teacher in giving, and the

pupil in getting, a clear and comprehensive knowledge of the History of the United States, by grouping those significant facts which ought to be held in the memory, leaving the pupil free to fill in the story from the excellent histories that are now within reach of all.

It is not expected that all history will be learned from this brief compilation, but I believe it may be used with advantage as a guide, or rather, perhaps, as a foundation upon which to build a broad and philosophical knowledge of the subject.

Many other facts might have been included, but it was thought best to limit the scope of the work to include only those events which may be justly held important in their consequences and necessary to the true understanding of the development of our national life, and it is suggested that these events be reviewed and dwelt upon until comprehended by the pupils and thoroughly familiar to them.

Blank leaves have been added, for the convenience of those using the book, who may wish to add such points as their own experience may suggest.

THE AUTHOR.

Racine, Wis., July, 1885.

HISTORY is a record of events.

An Epoch in History means a period of time during which somewhat similar events occur.

THE FIRST EPOCH,

One of discoveries extends from the discovery of America in 1492 to the settlement of Jamestown, Va., in 1607.

THE SECOND EPOCH,

The settlement and development of the colonies, extends from the settlement at Jamestown, Va., in 1607, to the breaking out of the Revolutionary War in 1775.

THE THIRD EPOCH,

Extends from the breaking out of the Revolutionary War in 1775 to the adoption of the Constitution in 1787.

THE FOURTH EPOCH,

Extends from the adoption of the Constitution in 1787, to the breaking out of the "Civil War" in 1861.

THE FIFTH EPOCH,

Extends from the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861 to the surrender of Lee's army in 1865.

THE SIXTH AND PRESENT EPOCH,

Begins with the close of the Civil War in 1865.

FIRST EPOCH.

EXPLORATIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

SPANISH.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--|
| Columbus. | { | Born, Genoa, Italy, 1435. | | |
| | | 1492 { | San Salvador. | |
| | | | Concepcion. | |
| | | | Cuba. | |
| | | 1493 { | Hayti. | |
| | | | Windward Group. | |
| | | | Jamaica. | |
| | | 1498 { | Porto Rico. | |
| | | | Founded a colony in Hayti. | |
| | | 1502 { | Continent of America near mouth of the | |
| Orinoco. | | | | |
| | | 1502 Coast of Central America. | | |
| | | Died, Valladolid, Spain, 1506. | | |
| | | 1512. Ponce de Leon. Florida. | | |
| | | 1513. Balboa. Pacific Ocean. | | |



1521. Cortez conquered Mexico.
1520-2. Magellan. Straits of Magellan. First circumnavigation.
1520. DeAllyon's first expedition to Carolina.
1525. DeAllyon's second expedition to Carolina.
1528. DeNarvaez attempted to conquer Florida.
1541. DeSoto. Mississippi river.
1542. Cabrillo. Pacific coast.
1565. Melendez. St. Augustine.
1582. Sante Fe. Espejo.

DUTCH.

1609. Henry Hudson. Hudson river and bay.

FRENCH.

1524. Verrazani. Carolina to New Foundland.
1535. Cartier. Gulf and river St. Lawrence.
1562. Ribaut. Port Royal, S. C., first expedition.
1564. Laudonniere. Fort on St. John's river, Florida.
1605. DeMonts. Port Royal, N. S.
1608. Champlain. Quebec.
1609. Champlain. Lake Champlain.
1673. Father Marquette.
1682. LaSalle.
1688. Population, 11,000.

ENGLISH.

- 1497. Cabots. Labrador to Albemarle Sound.
- 1576. Frobisher. Strait.
- 1579. Drake explored Pacific Ocean. Second circumnavigation.
- 1583. Gilbert's first voyage to the New World.
- 1584. Raleigh's expedition to North Carolina.
- 1585-87. Raleigh's attempt to found a colony.
- 1602. Gosnold. Cape Cod.
- 1603. Pring. Maine to Martha's Vineyard.



Claims by Right of Discovery.

SPANISH.

Mexico; nearly all United States called Florida;
all the Pacific coast called New Mexico.

FRENCH.

Acadia; Canada; all of the Mississippi Valley, called
New France.

ENGLISH.

All of Atlantic coast, westward indefinitely.

DUTCH.

Atlantic coast from Connecticut river to Delaware,
called New Netherlands.

Based upon the Discoveries and Explorations of

SPANISH.

Columbus,	Ponce de Leon,
Balboa,	DeSoto.

FRENCH.

Verrazani,	Cartier and Champlain,
Fathers Marquette and LaSalle.	

ENGLISH.

Cabots.

DUTCH.

Henry Hudson.

SECOND EPOCH.

SETTLEMENTS.

VIRGINIA.

1607. Jamestown. English.
John Smith.
Government { First Charter, 1606.
Second Charter, 1609.
Third Charter, 1612.
1610. Starving time.
Lord Delaware.
Pocahontas.
1619. Slavery introduced.
First Colonial Assembly.
1620. Planters' wives.
1622. }
1644. } Indian Massacres.
1624. Royal Province.
1651. }
1660. } Navigation Act.
1676. Bacon's Rebellion.
- 1677-84. Proprietary.
1684. Royal Province.
1776. Revolutionary War.



NEW YORK.

1614. New York. Dutch.
1623. { Dutch West India { Manhattan Island.
 { Company. { Albany.
 Patroons.
 Dutch. Stuyvesant conquered Swedes and
 Finns. Boundaries.
1664. English. Sloughter. Gov. Andros.
1673. { Dutch regained possession.
 { English regained possession.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1620. Plymouth. English. Puritans.
 Mayflower and Speedwell.
1621. Treaty with Massasoit.
1638. Harvard College.
 Trouble with the Quakers.
 Trouble with the Indians.
1643. Union of Colonies.
1675. King Philip's War.
1692. Salem Witchcraft.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1623. Portsmouth. English.
 Sir Ferdinand Gorges and Capt. John Mason.
1629. Partnership dissolved. Mason's heirs.
 Union with Massachusetts.
1741. Final separation.

CONNECTICUT.

1633. Windsor. English.
Earl of Warwick.
Lord Say and Seal and Lord Brooke.
Dutch.
1635. Saybrook Colony.
1637. Pequod War.
1638. New Haven Colony.
1639. Connecticut Colonies. { Hartford.
Windsor.
Wethersfield.
- Union of Saybrook, Conn., and New Haven
Colonies. Governor Andros.
1687. Charter Oak.

MARYLAND.

1634. St. Mary's. English.
Charter.
1631. William Clayborne.
Lord Baltimore. George Calvert.
Lord Baltimore. Cecil Calvert.
Christianity.
1645. Clayborne's Rebellion.
Toleration act.
Civil War.
1691. Royal Province.
1715. Proprietary to Revolution.



RHODE ISLAND.

1636. Providence. English.
Roger Williams.
1644. Charter Plantations united.
"Freedom of faith and worship to all."

DELAWARE.

1638. Wilmington. Swedes.
Dutch.
- 1644-82. Part of Province of New York.
1682. William Penn.
One Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1663. Albemarle Sound. English.
Lord Clarendon.
Grand Model.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1670. Ashley River. English.
Carteret's Colony.
Charleston.
Grand Model.
1729. Sold and separated.
Royal Province to Revolution.

NEW JERSEY.

1622. Dutch trading post.
1664. Elizabethtown. English.
Proprietary. { Berkely.
 { Carteret.
1682. Quakers. William Penn.
1702. United with New York.
1738. Separated.
 Royal Province.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1682. Philadelphia. English.
Treaty with the Indians.
Growth.
1718. Death of William Penn.
Proprietary to Revolution.

GEORGIA.

1733. Savannah. English.
James Oglethorpe.
"In Trust for the Poor."
Trade.
Government. { Proprietary.
 { Royal Province to Revolution.

Thirteen Original Colonies.

<i>When</i>	<i>States.</i>	<i>Where Settled.</i>	<i>By Whom</i>
1607	Virginia.	Jamestown.	English.
1614	New York.	New York.	Dutch.
1620	Massachusetts.	Plymouth.	English.
1623	New Hampshire.	Portsmouth.	English.
1633	Connecticut.	Windsor.	English.
1634	Maryland.	St. Mary's.	English.
1636	Rhode Island.	Providence.	English.
1638	Delaware.	Wilmington.	Swedes.
1663	North Carolina.	Albemarle Sound.	English.
1664	New Jersey.	Elizabethtown.	English.
1670	South Carolina.	Ashley River.	English.
1682	Pennsylvania.	Philadelphia.	English.
1733	Georgia.	Savannah.	English.

INTER-COLONIAL WARS.

KING WILLIAM'S WAR.

1689-1697.

Cause—War between France and England.

Attacks upon Colonists, N. Y. and N. E.

Attacks by Colonists, Port Royal, Acadia.

Treaty—Ryswick, Holland.

Result—Same Territory.

QUEEN ANNE'S WAR.

1702-1713.

Cause—War between France and England.

Attacks upon Colonists N. E.

Attacks by Colonists, St. Augustine, Port Royal
and Quebec.

Treaty—Utrecht, Holland.

Result—Acadia ceded to England.





KING GEORGE'S WAR.

1744-1748.

Cause—War between France and England.

Louisburg—Cape Breton.

Treaty—Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany.

Result—England gave back Louisburg to France.

FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

Causes.

1. The French and English claimed the same territory.

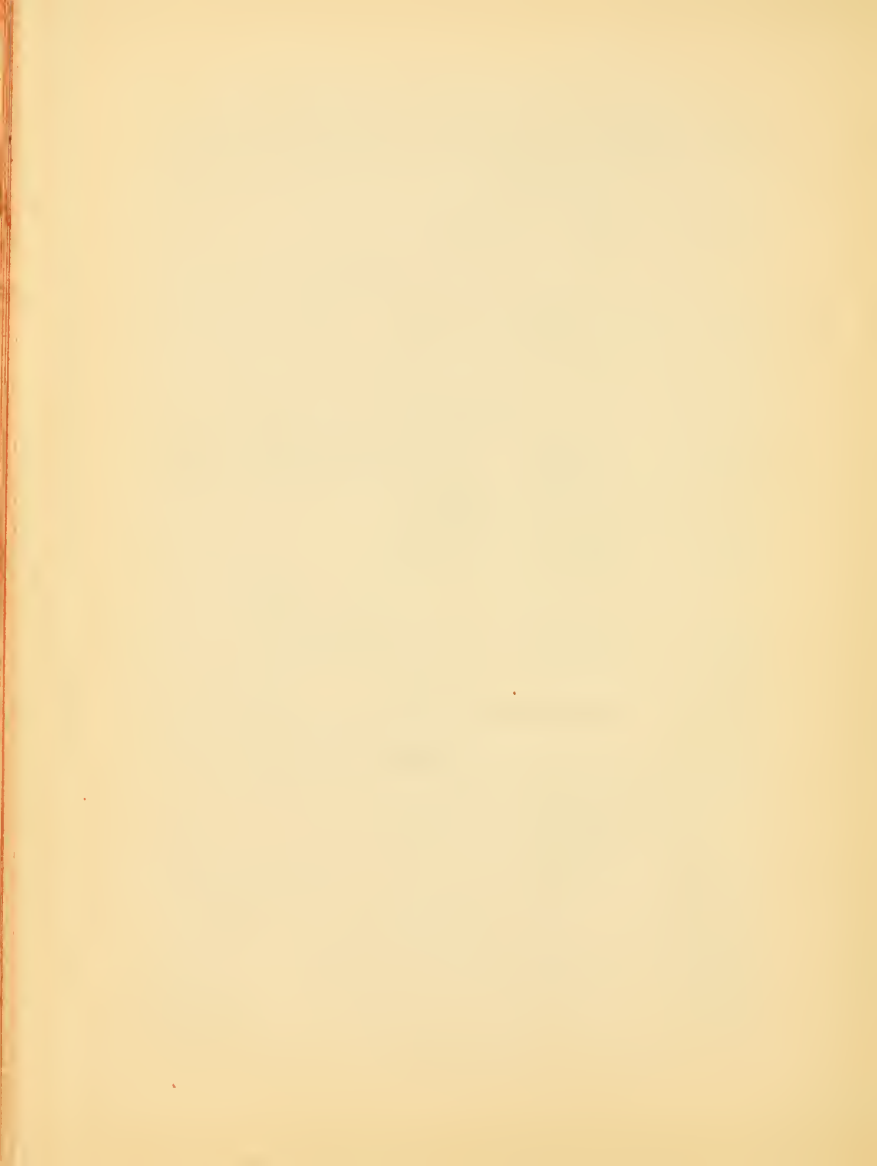
2. A national animosity existed between the French and English.

3. The French and English settlers conflicted on the frontier.

1753 { Washington's Journey.
 { Ohio Company existed.

Principal Actions of the French and Indian War.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Where Fought.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>		<i>Successful.</i>
		<i>English.</i>	<i>French.</i>	
1754	DuQuesne, fort built.			
	Great Meadows. Fort Necessity.	Washington. Washington.	Junonville (killed). Villiers.	English. French.
1755	Nova Scotia.	{ Winslow. { Monckton.		English.
	Vicinity Lake George Battle of Lake George DuQuesne.	Williams. Johnson, Braddock, (killed.)	Dieskau. Dieskau. (mortally wounded.)	French. English. French.
1756	Oswego.	Mercer.	Montcalm.	French.
	Kittanning. War declared.	Armstrong.	(Indians.)	English.
1757	Fort William Henry.	Monroe.	Montcalm.	French.
1758	Louisburg.	Amherst.		English.
	Ticonderoga.	Abercrombie	Montcalm.	French.
	DuQuesne (now Pittsburg) Frontenac.	Forbes. Bradstreet.		English. French.
1759	Quebec.	"I die happy." Wolf.	"I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec." Montcalm.	English.
	Ticonderoga and Crown Point.	Amherst.	Fr'ch evacuated.	English.
	Niagara.	Prideaux, (killed.)		English.
1760	Sillery.		DeLevi.	Fr'ch first, a few days after, Eng.
	Montreal.	Amherst.		English.



Result—Spain ceded Florida to England.

France gave up all territory east of the Mississippi, except two small islands south of Newfoundland, New Orleans and all the country she owned west of the Mississippi France ceded to Spain. English supremacy established in the New World.

THIRD EPOCH.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

General Cause:—The right of arbitrary government claimed by England and denied by the colonists.

Remote Causes:

1. The influence of France which was constantly exerted to excite a spirit of resistance in the colonies.
2. The natural disposition and inherited character of the colonists; they were dissenters in religion and republican in politics.
3. The growth of public opinion in the colonies tended to independence.
4. The personal and arbitrary character of King George III.

Direct Causes:

1. Taxation without Representation.
2. All the colonies had suffered from Royal Governments.



3. 1765. Stamp Act.
1767. Tax on Tea.
1768. Troops sent to Boston.
1769. Trials in England.
1770. Boston Massacre.
1773. Boston Tea Party.
1774. Boston Port Bill.

PRELIMINARY ACTS.

First Colonial Congress met in New York Oct. 7, 1765.	{	Nine Colonies represented.
	{	Acts { Declaration of Rights.
		{ Petition to the King.
		{ Memorial to Parliament.

First Continental Congress met in Philadel'a Sept. 5, 1774.	{	Gave support to Massachusetts.
	{	Second Declaration of Rights.
	{	Petition to the King.
	{	Address to the people of England

Second Continental Congress met in Philadel'a, May 10, 1775.	{	Last appeal to the King.
	{	George Washington appointed Commander-in-Chief.
	{	Continued during the War.

Principal Battles of the Revolutionary War.

Dates when Fought.	Battles. Where Fought	COMMANDERS.		Men Engaged.		Army Successful.
		American.	British.	Am.	Brit.	
1775						
Apr. 19	Lexington.	Parker.	Smith.	Unkn'n	1700	Brit.
June 17	Bunker Hill.	Prescott.	Gen Howe	1500	3000	Brit.
Dec. 31	Quebec.	Montgomery	Carleton.	900	1200	Brit.
1776						
June 28	Fort Moultrie.	Moultrie.	Parker.	400	4000	Am.
Aug. 27	Long Island.	Putnam.	Gen Howe	5000	20000	Brit.
Dec. 26	Trenton.	Washington	Rahl.	2400	1000	Am.
1777						
Sept. 11	Brandywine.	Washington	Gen Howe	11000	18000	Brit.
Oct. 4	Germantown.	Washington	Gen Howe	11000	15000	Brit.
Oct. 7	Saratoga.	Gates.	Burgoyne.	8000	4500	Am.
1778						
June 28	Monmouth.	Washington	Clinton.	12000	11000	Am.
1779						
Oct. 9	Savannah.	Lincoln.	Prevost.	4500	2900	Brit.
1780						
May 12	Charleston.	Lincoln.	Clinton.	3700	9000	Brit.
1781						
Mar. 15	Guilford C. H.	Greene.	Cornwallis	4400	2400	Brit.
Oct. 19	Yorktown.	Washington	Cornwallis	16000	7500	Am.



1783. Treaty at Paris.

Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States, and conceded the right to fish on the banks of Newfoundland. The boundaries were fixed at the Great Lakes at the north and the Mississippi River on the west.

Florida given back to Spain.

FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH EPOCHS.

PRESIDENTIAL ADMINISTRATIONS.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Presidents.</i>	<i>Most important events during each Adm'n</i>
1	George Washington,	Gov't organized; Revenue provided for.
2	John Adams,	Alien and Sedition Laws.
3	Thomas Jefferson,	Purchase of Louisiana.
4	James Madison,	War of 1812 with England.
5	James Monroe,	Monroe Doctrine; Missouri Compromise.
6	John Q. Adams,	Prosperity; 1st R. R. in U. S.; "American System."
7	Andrew Jackson,	Rotation in office; S. C. Nullification.
8	Martin Van Buren,	Financial Crisis of 1837.
9	Wm. H. Harrison,	Office Seekers.
10	John Tyler,	Annexation of Texas.
11	James K. Polk,	Mexican War.
12	Zachary Taylor,	Slavery Questions Discussed.
13	Millard Fillmore,	"Omnibus Bill."
14	Franklin Pierce,	Kansas & Nebraska Bill; Gadsden Purchase.
15	James Buchanan,	Slavery Question Discussed; John Brown's Raid.
16	Abraham Lincoln,	The Civil War.
17	Andrew Johnson,	Reconstruction.
18	Ulysses S. Grant,	Pacific R. R. and "Centennial;" Alabama Claims.
19	Rutherford B. Hayes,	R. R. Strike; U. S. Troops withdrawn from South.
20	James A. Garfield,	"Star Route Frauds" exposed. His Assassination.
21	Chester A. Arthur,	Foreign Policy.
22	Grover Cleveland,	Civil Service.

No.	Presidents.	Where Born.	When Born.	Inaugurated.	Time in Office.	By Whom Elected.	Died.
1	Geo. Washington,	Va.	1732	Apr. 30, 1789	8 Years.	Federalists.	1799
2	John Adams,	Mass.	1735	Mar. 4, 1797	4 Years.	Federalists.	1826
3	Thos. Jefferson,	Va.	1743	Mar. 4, 1801	8 Years.	H. of R., Republicans.	1826
4	James Madison,	Va.	1751	Mar. 4, 1809	8 Years.	Republicans.	1836
5	James Monroe,	Va.	1758	Mar. 4, 1817	8 Years.	All Parties.	1831
6	J. Q. Adams,	Mass.	1767	Mar. 4, 1825	4 Years.	House of Reps.	1848
7	Andrew Jackson,	N. C.	1767	Mar. 4, 1829	8 Years.	Democrats.	1845
8	M. Van Buren,	N. Y.	1782	Mar. 4, 1837	4 Years.	Democrats.	1862
9	Wm. H. Harrison,	Va.	1773	Mar. 4, 1841	1 Month.	Whigs.	1841
10	John Tyler,	Va.	1790	Apr. 6, 1841	3 yrs. 10 mo. 26 ds	Whigs.	1862
11	James K. Polk,	N. C.	1795	Mar. 4, 1845	4 Years.	Democrats.	1849
12	Zachary Taylor,	Va.	1784	Mar. 5, 1849	1 yr. 4 mo. 5 ds.	Whigs.	1850
13	Millard Fillmore,	N. Y.	1800	July 10, 1850	3 yrs. 7 mo. 23 ds	Whigs.	1874
14	Franklin Pierce,	N. H.	1804	Mar. 4, 1853	4 Years.	Democrats.	1869
15	Jas. Buchanan,	Penn.	1791	Mar. 4, 1857	4 Years.	Democrats.	1868
16	Abraham Lincoln,	Ken.	1809	Mar. 4, 1861	4 yrs. 1 mo. 11 ds.	Republicans.	1865
17	Andrew Johnson,	N. C.	1808	Apr. 15, 1865	3 yrs. 10 mo. 17 ds	Republicans.	1875
18	U. S. Grant,	Ohio.	1822	Mar. 4, 1869	8 Years.	Republicans.	1885
19	R. B. Hayes,	Ohio.	1822	Mar. 5, 1877	4 Years.	Republicans.	1881
20	Jas. A. Garfield,	Ohio.	1831	Mar. 4, 1881	6 mos. 15 days.	Republicans.	1881
21	Chester A. Arthur,	Vt.	1830	Sept. 19, 1881	3 yrs. 5 mo. 15 ds	Republicans.	
22	Grover Cleveland,	N. J.	1837	Mar. 4, 1885		Democrats.	

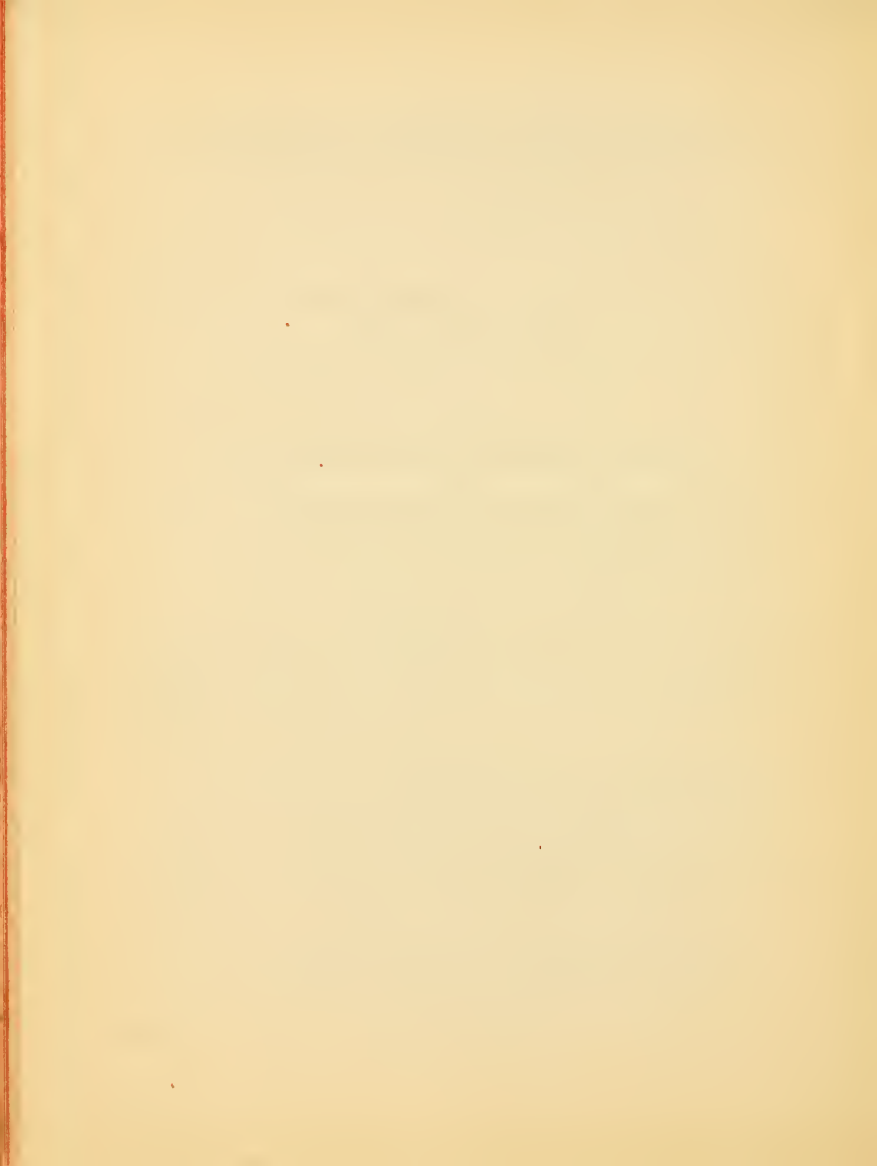
WAR OF 1812.

Causes. { The impressment of American seamen.
England harassed the commerce of U. S.
England had emissaries among the Indians
to incite them against the Americans.

More than 6,000 American citizens had been impressed into the British navy; and, 900 American vessels had been captured for violating England's arbitrary regulations.

On May 16, 1811, the British sloop of war, "Little Belt," off Virginia, fired into the American frigate, President. The President returned the fire, and in an engagement which followed, the British sloop was disabled, 11 of her men killed and 21 wounded.

On the 19th of June, 1812, President Madison issued a proclamation of war against Great Britain.



Naval Engagements.

During the year 1812 the Americans were successful in every naval engagement.

<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Where Fought.</i>	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
1812.			
Aug. 19.	Off Massachusetts.	Am. Frig. Constitution. Br. Frig. Guerriere.	Hull. Dacres.
Oct. 15.	Off North Carolina.	Am. Sloop Wasp. Br. Brig Frolic.	Jones. Whinyates.
1813.			
June 1.	Massachusetts Bay.	Am. Frig. Chesapeake. Br. Frig. Shannon.	"Don't give up the ship." Lawrence. Broke.
Sept. 10.	Lake Erie.	Am. 9 vessels, 54 guns. Br. 6 vessels, 63 guns.	"We have met the enemy and they are ours." Perry. Barclay.
1814.			
Sept. 11.	Lake Champlain.	Am. 14 vessels, 86 guns. Br. 17 vessels, 95 guns.	McDonough. Downie.

Principal Land Battles of the War of 1812.

<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>		<i>Men Engaged.</i>		<i>Army Successful.</i>
		<i>American</i>	<i>British.</i>	<i>Am.</i>	<i>Brit.</i>	
1812. Aug. 16.	Detroit.	Hull.	Brock and Tecumseh.	1200	1300	Brit.
1813. Oct. 5.	Thames.	Harrison.	Proctor. *	2500	2000	Brit.
1814. Sept. 11.	Plattsburg.	Macomb.	Prevost.	3000	14000	Am.
Aug. 24.	Bladensburg.	Winder.	Ross.	3500	5000	Brit.
July 25.	Lundy's Lane	Brown.	Drummond.	3500	5000	Am.
1815. Jan. 8.	New Orleans.	Jackson.	Pakenham.	6000	12000	Am.

A Treaty of Peace

was signed at Ghent, Belgium, December 24th, 1814. The two great points of dispute, the encroachments upon American commerce, and the impressment of American seamen, were not mentioned. However, both ceased at the close of the war.



MEXICAN WAR.

Cause:—The annexation of Texas led to the Mexican war.

Texas had gained its independence and maintained it for nine years, but Mexico still claimed the territory as a part of her own, and also claimed that the Neuces was the western limit of Texas.

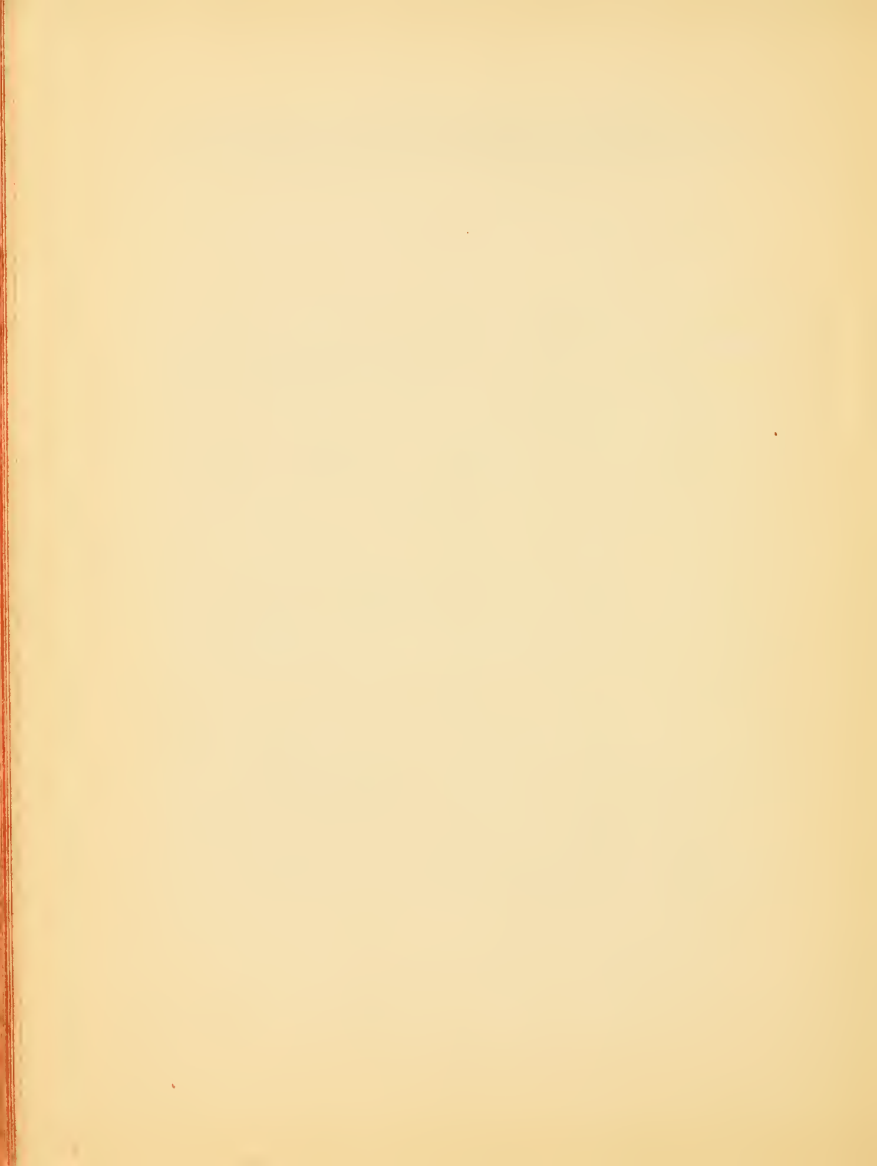
Texas claimed the Rio Grande as her western boundary line.

The efforts of the United States and of Mexico to possess, occupy and govern the territory between the Neuces and the Rio Grande rivers was the occasion of the war.

The Americans were successful in every battle.

Principal Battles of the War with Mexico.

<i>Dates.</i>	<i>Battles.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>		<i>Men Engaged</i>	
		<i>Americ'n</i>	<i>Mexican.</i>	<i>Am.</i>	<i>Mex.</i>
1846.					
May 8.	Palo Alto.	Taylor.	Arista.	2300	6000
May 9.	Resaca de la Palma.	Taylor.	Arista.	2200	5000
Sept. 24.	Monterey.	Taylor.	Ampudia.	6600	10000
1847.					
Feb. 23.	Buena Vista.	Taylor.	Santa Anna.	4700	17000
Mar. 27.	Vera Cruz.	Scott.	Morales.	12000	6000
Apr. 18.	Cerro Gordo.	Scott.	Santa Anna.	8500	12000
Aug. 20.	Cherubusco.	Scott.	Santa Anna.	8000	25000
Sept. 13.	Chapultepec.	Scott.	Bravo.	7200	25000



The Treaty of Peace was signed on the 2d of February, 1848, at Guadalupe Hidalgo, a small town near the city of Mexico. The boundary line between Mexico and the United States was the Rio Grande from its mouth to the southern limit of New Mexico, thence westward along its southern boundary and northward along its western boundary to the river Gila, thence down the river Gila to the Colorado, thence westward to the Pacific. All territory north of the boundary line, including New Mexico and California, was relinquished to the United States. On the part of the United States it was agreed that \$15,000,000 should be paid for the territory and to assume all debts due from Mexico to American citizens, said debts not to exceed \$3,500,000.

Peace was proclaimed by President Polk on the 4th of July, 1848.

Slavery Question.

- 1619. Introduced into Virginia.
- 1628. Introduced into New York.
- 1630. Introduced into Massachusetts.
- 1660-1676. Opposed by the Colonies, but fostered by Great Britain.
- 1741. Negro plot in New York.
Slavery existed in all the Colonies until 1780.
After 1780 the Northern States began to abolish slavery.
- 1787. Discussed at the formation of the United States Constitution.
- 1808. Slave importation forbidden in United States.
- 1790-1820. Laws passed against it in all States north of Mason and Dixon's line, $39^{\circ} 43' 26.3''$.
- 1820. Slave trade declared piracy.
Missouri Compromise.
- 1845. Texas admitted with privileges of holding slaves.
- 1846. Wilmot Proviso.
- 1850. Omnibus Bill.
- 1854. Kansas and Nebraska Act.
- 1855-1860. Kansas troubles.
- 1857. Dred Scott Decision.
Personal Liberty Laws.



- 1859. John Brown's Raid.
- 1860. Lincoln elected.
- 1863. Emancipation Proclamation.
- 1865. Constitutional Amendments.

It is estimated that 300,000 slaves were imported into the thirteen original Colonies up to 1776.

Omnibus Bill, 1850.

1. California admitted as a free State.
2. New Mexico and Utah to be organized as Territories without mention of slavery.
3. Boundary of Texas established, and \$10,000,000 be paid to Texas for giving up its claim to the territory of New Mexico.
4. Slave trade abolished in the District of Columbia.
5. Fugitive Slave Law.

States Rights.

- Considered in forming the Constitution of U. S.
- 1794. Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania.
- 1798. Virginia and Kentucky declared the "Alien
and Sedition Laws" null and void.
- 1814. Hartford Convention.
- 1832. South Carolina Nullification Act.
- 1850. Mississippi nominated a States Rights ticket
with Jefferson Davis for Governor.
- Personal Liberty Laws.
- 1860-1861. Secession of eleven States.



FIFTH EPOCH.

THE CIVIL WAR.

CAUSES.

1. Slavery Question.
2. The different construction put upon the U. S. Constitution by the people of the North and of the South.
3. The different systems of labor in the North and in the South.
4. The want of intercourse between the people of the North and of the South.
5. Publication of sectional books.
6. The evil influence of demagogues.

Principal Battles of the "Civil War."

<i>Dates.</i>		<i>Battles.</i>	
		<i>Where Fought.</i>	
1861.	July 21.	Bull Run.	Va.
1862.	April 6 and 7.	Shiloh.	Tenn.
	June 25 to July 1.	Seven Days' Battles, closed with Malvern Hill.	Va.
	Sept. 17.	Antietam.	Md.
	Dec. 13.	Fredericksburg.	Va.
	Dec. 31 to Jan. 2.	Murfreesboro'.	Tenn.
1863.	May 2 and 3.	Chancellorsville.	Va.
	July 1, 2 and 3.	Gettysburg.	Penn.
	July 4.	Siege of Vicksburg.	Miss.
	Sept. 19 and 20.	Chickamauga.	Tenn.
	Nov. 25.	Chattanooga.	Tenn.
1864.	May 5 and 6.	Wilderness.	Va.
	June 3.	Cold Harbor.	Va.
	Dec. 15 and 16.	Nashville.	Tenn.
1865.	April 1.	Battle of Five Forks.	Va.
	April 9.	Appomattox C. H.	Va.

Principal Battles of the "Civil War."

<i>Commanders.</i>		<i>Men Engaged.</i>		<i>Army</i>
<i>Union.</i>	<i>Confederate.</i>	<i>Union.</i>	<i>Confed.</i>	<i>Successful.</i>
McDowell.	Beauregard.	30000	30000	Confederate.
Grant.	Johnston.	55000	40000	Union.
McClellan.	Lee.	90000	60000	Union.
McClellan.	Lee.	80000	40000	Union.
Burnside.	Lee.	120000	80000	Confederate.
Rosecrans.	Bragg.	45000	35000	Union.
Hooker.	Lee.	90000	45000	Confederate.
Meade.	Lee.	80000	80000	Union.
Grant.	Pemberton.	70000	45000	Union.
Rosecrans.	Bragg.	55000	50000	Confederate.
Grant.	Bragg.	80000	50000	Union.
Grant.	Lee.	150000	80000	Confederate.
Grant.	Lee.	150000	50000	Confederate.
Thomas.	Hood.			Union.
Grant.	Lee.	100000	35000	Union.
Grant.	Lee.	100000	28000	Union.

General Review of the Civil War.

1861. Brief Review of the First Year of the War.

The Confederates had taken the large arsenals at Harper's Ferry and Norfolk. They had been successful in the greatest battles of the year, Bull Run and Wilson's Creek, and in several minor engagements.

The Federals had saved several forts; had gained victories in several minor engagements; had kept in the Union Missouri, Maryland and West Virginia, and had thrown the whole South into a state of siege.

1862.—Brief Review of the Second Year of the War.

The Confederate victories were: Jackson in the Shenandoah, Lee in the Peninsular campaign, and against Pope; Bragg's raid in Kentucky and the battles of Cedar Mountain, Chickasaw Bluff and Fredericksburg.

The Federals had taken several forts, had opened the Mississippi to Vicksburg, occupied New Orleans, Yorktown, Memphis and other Southern cities; had gained the battles of Antietam, Fair Oaks, Murfreesboro' and other important battles and had checked the Merrimac's career.



1863.—Brief Review of the Third Year of the War.

The Confederates had gained the great battles of Chickamauga and Chancellorsville.

The Federals had taken Vicksburg and gained the battles at Chattanooga and Gettysburg.

1864.—Brief Review of the Fourth Year of the War.

The Confederates had gained the battles of the Wilderness, Cold Harbor, and others; had defeated the expeditions into Florida and the Red River country.

The Federals had gained the battles of Winchester, Cedar Creek, Nashville and others; had taken Atlanta and Savannah; Sherman had marched through Georgia, Sheridan the Shenandoah Valley; Thomas had destroyed Hood's army and Grant held Lee in Richmond.

1865. Brief Review of the Fifth Year of the War.

Sherman marched through the Carolinas. Lee surrendered to General Grant April 9th, which closed the war.

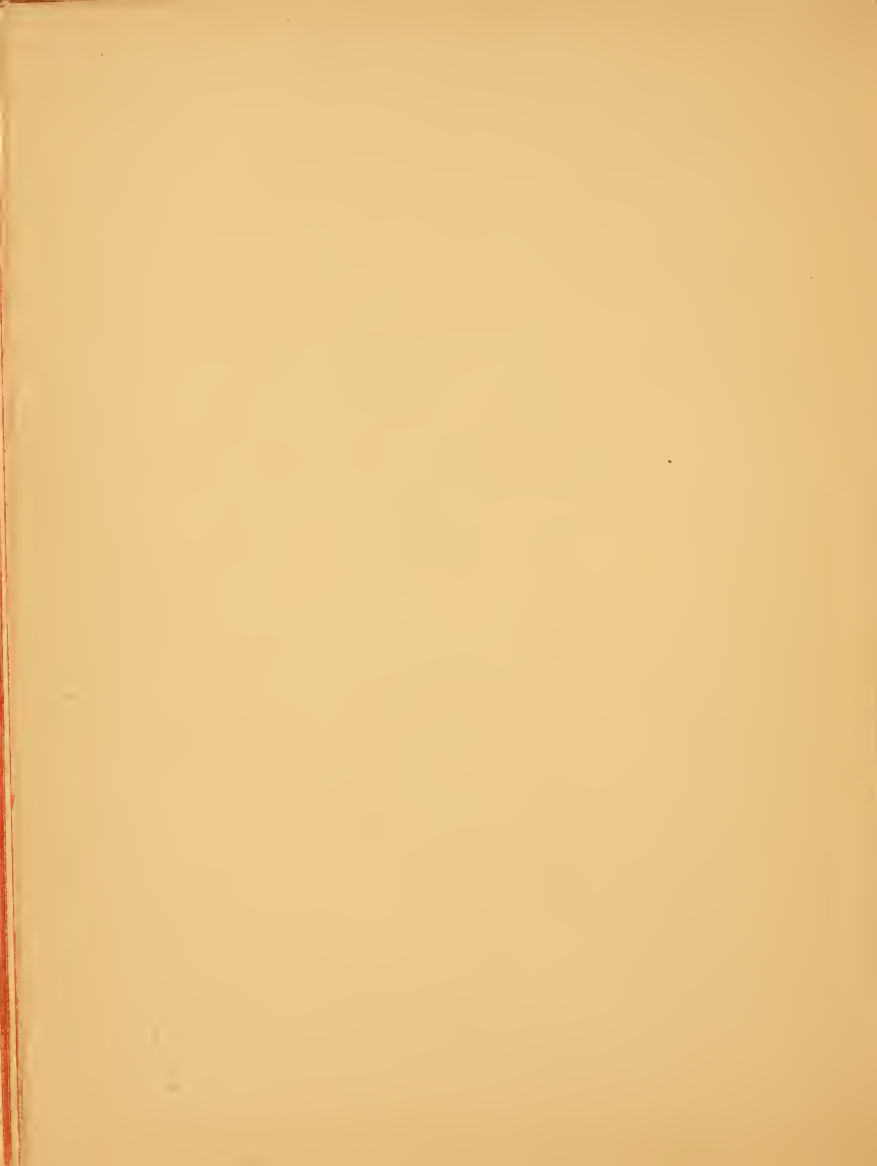
The Union debt was nearly \$2,750,000,000.

Territory as Acquired by the United States.

<i>Territory.</i>	<i>When.</i>	<i>How.</i>	<i>From Whom.</i>
Thirteen Original Colonies.	1775 to 1783	Revolutionary War.	England.
N. W. Territ'y.	1787	Ceded.	Original Col.
S. W. Territ'y.		Ceded.	Original Col.
Louisiana.	1819	Purchase, \$5,000,000.	Spain.
Florida.	1803	Purchase, \$15,000,000.	France.
Texas.	1845	Annexed.	Texas.
California.	1848	Treaty and Pur. \$18,500,000.	Mexico.
Gadsden.	1853	Purchase, \$10,000,000.	Mexico.
Alaska.	1867	Purchase, \$7,200,000.	Russia.

ERRATA.—In above table the lines opposite Louisiana and Florida should be transposed.

On page 32, read for "Texas admitted with *privileges*," "Texas admitted with *privilege*."



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